"TRADER" SERVICE SHEET

COMPONENTS AND VALUES

	CAPACITORS	Values	Loca- tions
C1	Aerial coupling	500pF	G4
C2§	I.F. filter tune	820pF	G4
C3	A.G.C. decoupling	$0.01 \mu F$	F4
C4	Aerial coupling	$0.0033 \mu F$	G3
C5	$\left. \begin{array}{lll} \text{1st} & \text{I.F.} & \text{trans.} \\ \text{tuning} & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right\}$	100 pF	A2
C6	∫ tuning \	100pF	A2
C7	H.T. by-pass	$0.01 \mu F$	F4
C8	L.W. osc. trim	25pF	F3
C9§	S.W. osc. tracker	$0.0022 \mu F$	F3
C10	M.W. osc. tracker	380pF	F3
C11	L.W. osc. tracker	150pF	F3
C12	Osc. anode coup	50pF	G3
C13	A.G.C. decoupling	$0.01 \mu F$	G4
C14	S.G. decoupling	$0.01 \mu F$	F4
C15	2nd I.F. trans.	100pF	B2
C16	} tuning }	100pF	B2
C17	} 1.F. by-passes {	120pF	F4
C18		120pF	F3
C19*	V3 cath, by-pass	$25\mu F$	E4
C20	A.G.C. coupling	23pF	F4
C21	A.F. coupling	0.05μ F	F3
C22	P.U. tone corrector	250pF	F4
C23	V3 anode decoup	0.1µF	E4
C24	A.F. coupling	0.01μF	F4
C25	1.F. by pass	250pF	E4
C26	A.G.C. decoupling	0.01µF	F4 E3
C27*	G.B. by-pass Part tone control	25μF 0·05μF	E3
C28 C29*	rare cone concroi		Ci
	H.T. smoothing	$16 \mu F$ $8 \mu F$	Ci
C30*	A.I. smoothing	16μF	Ci
	S.W. aerial trim	10µE	G3
C32‡	M.W. aerial trim		G3
C341	L.W. aerial trim		G3
C35†	Aerial tuning		B1
C361	S.W. osc. trim		F3
C371	M.W. osc. trim		F3
C38f	L.W. osc. trim		F3
C39†	Oscillator tuning		Bi

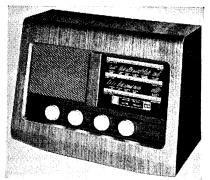
* Electrolytic. † Variable. ‡ Pre-set. § Two in parallel.

ACE A.C. RECEIVERS

Covering A51, and "Minigram" and "Mayfair" Autoradiograms

FIVE Ace receivers are covered in this Service
Sheet, which was prepared from an A51
table receiver. The other models are the "Mayfair" MRG535 (single speed) and MRG5535 (3speed) autoradiograms; and the "Minigram"
RGA535 (single speed) and RGAS535 (8-speed)
autoradiograms.
An identical chassis is employed in all five
models. It is a 4-valve (plus rectifier) 3-band
superhet designed to operate from A.C. mains
only of 190-250 V.
Release date (approximate, all ARG models,
November 1951) and original prices: A51, March
1951, £19 25 6d; MRG535, £5 35 1d; MRG535,
£58 16s 8d; RGA535, £42 13s 1d; RGAS535, £46
6s 7d. Purchase tax extra.

	RESISTORS	Values	Loca- tions
R1 R2 R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 R8 R10 R11 R12 R13 R14 R15 R16 R17 R18	Acrial shunts { V1 osc. C.G. V1 osc. stopper A.G.C. decoupling Osc. anode feed A.G.C. decoupling S.G. H.T. feed Lif. stopper Diode load V3 H.T. decoupling V3 anode load A.G.C. decoupling Q3 anode load A.G.C. decoupling Q4 B V3 H.T. decoupling V3 anode load A.G.C. decoupling Q5 B. resistors V4 C.G	2·2kΩ 10kΩ 47kΩ 120Ω 1MΩ 22kΩ 47kΩ 47kΩ 47kΩ 1MΩ 2·4kΩ 68kΩ 220kΩ 1MΩ 220kΩ 1MΩ 220kΩ 1MΩ 25kΩ 47kΩ 68kΩ 47kΩ 1MΩ 26kΩ 47kΩ 1MΩ 68kΩ 47kΩ 1MΩ 28kΩ 47kΩ 1MΩ 68kΩ 47kΩ 47kΩ 1MΩ 28kΩ 47kΩ 1MΩ 28kΩ 47kΩ 1MΩ 28kΩ 47kΩ 1MΩ 28kΩ 47kΩ 47kΩ 1MΩ 28kΩ 47k	G4 G4 G4 G4 F4 F4 F4 F4 F4 F4 F4 F4 F4 F4 F4 F4 F4
R20 R21 R22 R23 R24 R25	H.T. smoothing Part tone control Tone control H.T. smoothing V4 anode stopper	470kΩ 1·5kΩ 680Ω 50kΩ 500Ω 47Ω	E4 D3 E3 D3 D3 E4

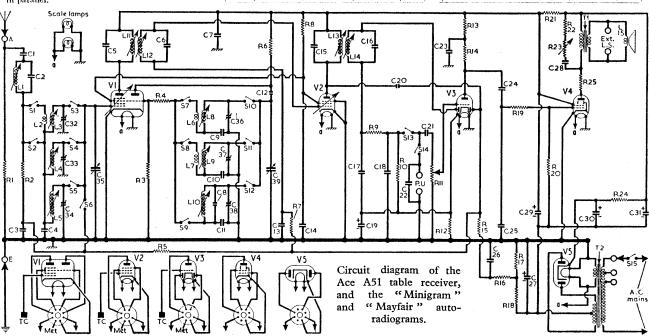


The appearance of the Ace A51.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Aerial input is inductively coupled on S.W. by L2, and capacitatively "bottom" coupled on M.W. and L.W. by G4 to single tuned circuits L3, G35 (S.W.), L4, G35 (M.W.) and L5, G35 (L.W.) which precede triode hexode valve (V1, Brimar 6K8GT), operating as frequency changer (Continued col. 1 overleaf)

от	OTHER COMPONENTS		THER COMPONENTS Approx. Values (ohms)		Loca- tions
L1	I.F. rejector	1.8	G4		
L2	S.W. aerial coup		G3		
L3	J) (I	************	G3		
L4	} Aerial tuning coils {	1.7	G3		
L5	I) (I	40.0	G3		
L6	Osc. reaction coils {	0.4	F3		
L7	Sosc. reaction cons	1.0	F3		
L8	Oscillator tuning		F3		
L9	coils	5.5	F3		
L10	D II	17.5	F3		
L11	1st I.F. trans. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Pri. \\ Sec. \end{array} \right\}$	8.0	A2		
L12		8.0	A2		
L13	2nd I.F. trans. $\left\{ egin{array}{l} ext{Pri.} \\ ext{Sec.} \end{array} \right.$	5.5	B2		
L14	Sec.	5.5	B2		
L15	Speech coil	2.5			
TI	O.P. trans. { Pri Sec	400.0	E3		
1.1	O.r. dans. \ Sec	0.5	E3		
	(Pri., total	34.0	1		
T2	{ H.T. sec., total	450.0	C2		
1	Heater sec	0.2	1		
S1-S14	Waveband switches		G3		
S15	Mains sw., g'd R11		E3		



1054 A.C. RANGE

Electrical Trader, August 2, 1952

Circuit Description-continued

with internal coupling. I.F. rejection by L1, C2. Oscillator anode coils L3 (S.W.), L9 (M.W.) and L10 (L.W.) are tuned by C39. Parallet trimming by C36 (S.W.), C37 (M.W.) and C8, C38 (L.W.); series tracking by C9 (S.W.) C10 (M.W.) and C11 (L.W.).

Second valve (V2, Brimar 6K7GT) is a variable-mu R.F. pentode operating as intermediate frequency amplifier with tuned transformer couplings C5, L11, L12, C6 and C15, L13, L14, C16. Intermediate frequency 472 kc/s.

Diode signal detector is part of double-dlode triode valve (V3, Brimar 6Q7GT). Audio-frequency component in rectified output is developed across load resistor R10 and passed via C21 and volume control R11 to control grid of triode section, which operates as A.F. amplifier. I.F. filtering by C17, R9, C18 and C25.

Second diode of V3 is fed from V2 anode via C20, and the resulting D.C. potential developed across its load resistor R15 is fed back as bias to V1 and V2, giving automatic gain control. Provision is made for the connection of a gramophone pick-up across R11 via S14, which closes in the gram position of the waveband switch control. S6 closes and S13 opens on gram to prevent radio break-through.

Resistance-capacitance coupling via R14, C24 and R20 between V3 triode anode and beam totrode output valve (V4, Brimar 6V6GT). Variable tone control in anode circuit by R22, R23 and C28. Provision is made for the connection of a low-impedance external speaker across T1 secondary. Bias for V4 is obtained from the voltage dropped across R17 and R18 in the H.T. negative lead to chassis.

H.T. current is supplied by I.H;C. full-wave rectifying valve (V5, Brimar 6X5GT). Smoothing by R21, R24 and electrolytic capacitors C29, C30, C31.

VALVE ANALYSIS

VALVE ANALYSIS

Valve voltages and currents given in the table below are those measured in our receiver when it was operating from A.C. mains of 230 V. The receiver was tuned to the highest wavelength end of M.W., but there was no signal input.

Voltage readings were measured with an Avo Electronic Test Meter which has a very high internal impedance, and allowance should be made for the extra current drawn by meters of lower impedance. Chassis was the negative connection.

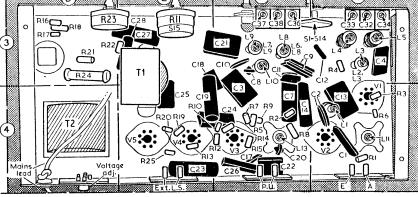
Valve	An	ode	Sci	reen	Cath.
	v	mA	v	mA	v
V1 6K8GT	230 Oscil	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 0 \\ \text{lator} \\ 4 \cdot 5 \end{pmatrix}$	130	5.8	
V2 6K7GT	230	9.0	130	2.0	-
V3 6Q7GT	70	0.45			1.0
V4 6V6GT	260	38.0	230	2.0	
V5 6X5GT	280†				310.0

† A.C. reading.

CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

I.F. Stages.—Switch receiver to M.W. and turn gang to maximum capacitance. Connect output of signal generator, via an 0.1 µF capacitor in the "live" lead, to control grid (top cap) of V1 and chassis. Feed in a 472 kc/s (635.6 m) signal and adjust the cores of L14, L13, L12 and L11 (location references B2, F4, A2, G4) for maximum output. Repeat these adjustments.

R.F. and Oscillator Stages.—Transfer signal generator leads, via a suitable dummy aerial, to A and E sockets.



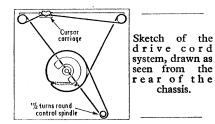
Underside view of the chassis, showing all the R.F. and oscillator adjustments.

Supplement to Wireless &

L.W.—Switch receiver to L.W., tune to 2,000 m feed in a 2,000 m (150 kc/s) signal and adjust the cores of L10 (F3) and L5 (G3) for maximum output. Tune receiver to 1,000 m, feed in a 1,000 m (300 kc/s) signal and adjust C38 (F3) and C34 (G3) for maximum output. Repeat these adjustments.

M.W.—Switch receiver to M.W., tune to 500 m, feed in a 500 m (600 kc/s) signal and adjust the cores of L9 (F3) and L4 (G3) for maximum output. Tune receiver to 200 m, feed in a 200 m (1,500 kc/s) signal and adjust the cores of L9 (F3) and C4 (G3) for maximum output. Repeat these adjustments.

S.W.—Switch receiver to S.W., tune to 50 m, feed in a 50 m (6 Mc/s) signal and adjust the cores of L8 (F3) and L3 (G3) for maximum output. Tune receiver to 20 m, feed in a 20 m (15 Mc/s) signal and adjust C36 (F3) and C32 (G3) for maximum output. Repeat these adjustments.



GENERAL NOTES

GENERAL NOTES

Switches. \$31-512 are the waveband switches, and \$13, \$14 are the radio/gram change-over switches ganged in a single rotary unit beneath the chassis. This is indicated in our underside view of the chassis and shown in detail in the diagram in col. 3, where it is drawn as seen from the rear of an inverted chassis.

The table below it gives the switch positions for the four control settings, starting from the fully anti-clockwise position of the control knob. A dash indicates open, and 6, closed.

\$15 is the Q.M.B. mains switch, ganged with the volume control R11.

-Scale lamps Speaker leads (O) @ C39 0 0 0 C35 0 (<u>*</u>) •

Plan view of chassis, showing two of the I.F. core adjustments. The remaining I.F. adjustments, together with all the R.F. and oscillator cores and trimmers, are shown in the underside view of the chassis.

Scale Lamps.—These are two Osram lamps, with small clear spherical bulbs and M.E.S. bases, rated at 6.5 V, O.3 A.

External speaker.—Two sockets are provided at the rear of the chassis for the connection of a low impedance (3-40) external speaker.

Chassis Divergencies.—C25 is shown in the maker's diagram as being connected between V3 triode anode and chassis, whereas in our chassis

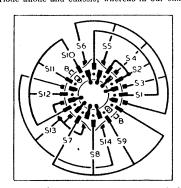


Diagram of the waveband switch unit, drawn as seen from the rear of inverted chassis. Below is the associated switch table.

Switches	s.w.	M.W.	L.W.	Gram
S1	С			
$\tilde{\mathbf{S}}$		С	С	*****
S3	С			
S4		С		
S5			С	-
86			-	C
S7	С			
88		С		
S9	****		С	
S10	C			
811		C	****	
812	-		C	
813	С	С	C	
S14				C

it was connected as shown in our diagram, so it may be connected either way. Similarly, we give the value of C19 and that of C27 as $25~\mu\mathrm{F}$, as they were in our chassis. In other chassis they may be $50~\mu\mathrm{F}$ each. Our H.T. smoothing electrolytic was as shown in our table, but it is shown in the makers' diagram as being $25~\mu\mathrm{F} + 25~\mu\mathrm{F}$ for C29 and C31, and a separate $8~\mu\mathrm{F}$ reservoir for C30. Drive Cord Replacement.—About 50 inches of high grade flax fishing line, plaited and waxed, is required for a new tuning drive cord, which should be run as shown in the accompanying sketch, which is drawn as seen from the rear of the chassis, neglecting obstructions, when the gang is at maximum capacitance.